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over of almost every section. The second is only nominally a reproduction of the earlier work of the same name, the author himself speaking of it as practically a new book with a special purpose indicated by its subtitle; "an attempt at a theory of the will." The number of pages have been increased by nearly two-fifths.

Both works are characterized by Lipps's singularly lucid style and by their lack of explicit reference to the work and views of others. History and controversy are wholly omitted and the infrequent footnotes refer almost without exception not to the work of others, but to sections in other works of the author where the matters in hand are more fully dealt with. Very much may be said in favor of such an unencumbered presentation of the subject matter, especially in works written for the general reader, though in the case of psychology it is apt to give rather too simple and unified an impression of the *status praesens* of the science. The omission of the brief introductory note, which in the first edition of the *Leitfaden* explained this feature of the work, makes the author's attitude especially liable to misconception by those who see the second edition only. E. C. S.

A Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease: for use in Training-Schools for Attendants and Nurses, and in Medical Classes, and as a ready reference for the Practitioner. By C. B. BURR. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1906. pp. viii, 183. Price \$1.25.

This little work falls into four parts. Pt. i (Psychology) gives a 40-page sketch of a faculty psychology, under the heads of thinking, feeling and volition, which might easily be improved as psychology, though it may do service as introducing the class of readers to which the book appeals to the more special study of insanity. Pt. ii (Insanity: 90 pp.) is a competent essay, from the medical point of view, on the definition, causes and forms of insanity. Pts. iii and iv outline briefly (15 and 25 pp., respectively) the method of treatment of cases from the medical and the nursing standpoint: they are sensibly and judiciously written.

The fact that the book, published in 1898, is now in its third edition is sufficient evidence of its practical utility. It would be well if the author could see his way, in the event of a future edition, to co-operation with some psychologist of standing for a re-writing of Pt. i.

P. E. WINTER.

Anatomy of the Brain and Spinal Cord with special reference to mechanism and Function. For students and practitioners. By HARRIS E. SANTEE. Fourth ed. Revised and enlarged. P. Blakiston's Sons & Company, Philadelphia, 1907. pp. 453.

The author attempts to set forth the present status of the anatomy of the human brain and spinal cord, gleaned from many sources. Since it is designed as a text-book, the subject matter is presented in an order convenient to the dissector and the descriptions presented from gross structures to the constituent neurons in each region. Embryology is used only where it assists in the comprehension of adult forms—this in the text, but a special chapter is also given to embryology. The special end in view is the localization of functional centres and the traits of their afferent, associative and efferent connections. Much stress is laid on origin, termination, course and function of conduction paths, and the more important and better known of these are summed up in the final chapter. Everywhere function is correlated with structure, and the function of each neuron is given in connection with its anatomical description. This, we should say, is the unique and most valuable feature of the book. The B. N. A. nomenclature is used almost without exception, the English equivalents of the Latin

terms being very largely employed. The student is expected to discuss as he goes along, and each should receive a section corresponding to those which are made units of treatment in this book.

Compensatory Motions and the Semi-circular Canals, by BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG. Reprinted from the Journal of Experimental Zoölogy. Vol. IV, No. 3, Baltimore, Sept., 1907. pp. 447-467.

These experiments show apparent contradiction between the various responses of the frog to rotation on the turn-table and the theory of mechanical stimulation as the origin of these responses. A re-examination of the compensatory movements under these conditions shows the presence of a mechanical factor, the "spin," the significance of which in this connection seems not to have been considered before. From all the data the writer concludes that the compensatory movements of the frog's head caused by rotation arise in response to two distinct sets of stimuli: the visual, which is relatively feeble and slower, and the dynamic factor located in the internal ear, the latter involving rotation.

Cradle Tales of Hinduism. By the SISTER NIVEDITA (M. E. NOBLE.) Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1907. pp. xv, 343.

The stories here told form "a collection of genuine Indian nursery-tales," taken mainly from the Puranas, works which correspond to our apocryphal Gospels; from the Mahabharata, the Indian national saga; and from the Ramayana, the epic of Indian womanhood. The tales are entitled the Cycle of Snake Tales; The Story of Siva, the Great God; The Cycle of Indian Wifehood; The Cycle of the Ramayana; The Cycle of Krishna; Tales of the Devotees; A Cycle of Great Kings; and A Cycle from the Mahabharata. The reviewer is not competent to pass a technical judgment upon the authenticity of the stories themselves, or upon the historical questions raised by the author in her preface. He has, however, read the book with great interest, and can testify to the sustained excellence of the presentation and the intrinsic value of the tales. H. W. HOTCHKISS.

Hygiene of Nerves and Mind in Health and Disease, by AUGUST FOREL. Authorized translation from the second Berlin edition by Herbert Austin Aikins. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1907. pp. 343.

This interesting book well merited translation and that of Professor Aikins is lucid and conscientious. It is divided into three parts; the first treating of mind, brain and nerves in their normal condition. This is an admirable compend for what is now known, is sufficiently illustrated for the author's purpose, and constitutes a little more than one-third of the book. The second part is on the pathology of the nervous life, containing the general idea of pathology, a synopsis of mental diseases and abnormalities and their causes. The third part discusses the hygiene of mental life and of the nervous system. Professor Forel is never dull and his discussions abound with concrete cases and applications which give an unusual liveliness to his pages.